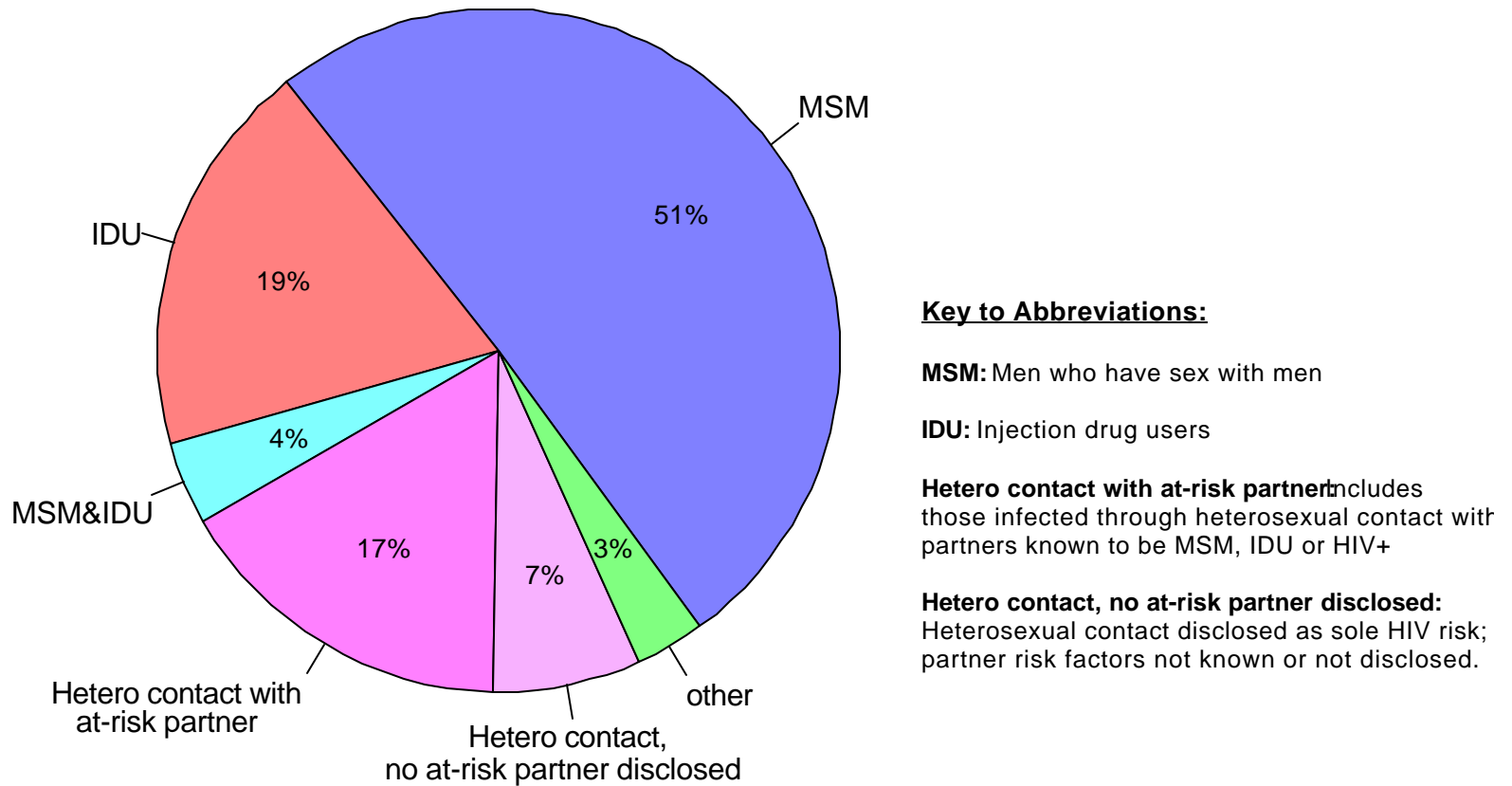


Figure 4: People Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection <sup>1</sup>  
Mode of Transmission, if Known (total=684)



<sup>1</sup>Includes people living with AIDS and confidential HIV tests reported to the Maine Bureau of Health through 1/2003

**Figure 4** shows the reported mode of transmission of “People Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection,” which includes people living with AIDS or HIV according to confidential disease reports made to the Bureau of Health.

According to these data, several key populations continue to be disproportionately affected by HIV in Maine. These include males who have unsafe sex with males, who comprise 51% of people with diagnosed HIV for whom mode of transmission is known; injection drug users, at 19%; and those who had a combined risk of both male-to-male sexual contact and injection drug use, at 4%.

A significant number of people living with diagnosed HIV were infected through heterosexual contact. Seventeen percent were infected through heterosexual contact with a partner known to have engaged in high risk activity or who was HIV -infected.

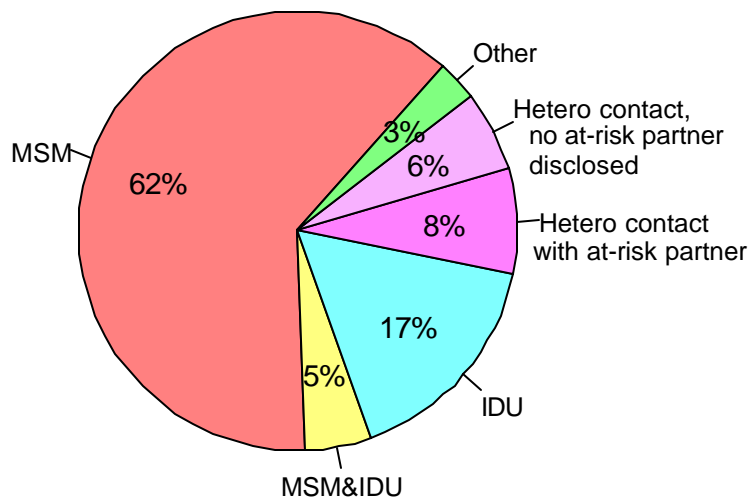
In addition, another seven percent of people living with HIV reported heterosexual contact as their only risk, with no high-risk partners identified. It is possible that an individual in this category was infected through heterosexual sex without knowing partner risk factors. It is also possible that some were infected through other at-risk activities, such as injection drug use or male -to-male sex, and chose not to disclose these stigmatized behaviors. The number of people for whom risk is misclassified is not known.

People infected through contaminated blood products and mother-to-infant transmissions represent a small number of people living with diagnosed HIV infection, with no transmissions for either of these categories occurring in recent years. This category is denoted as “other” in Figure 3.

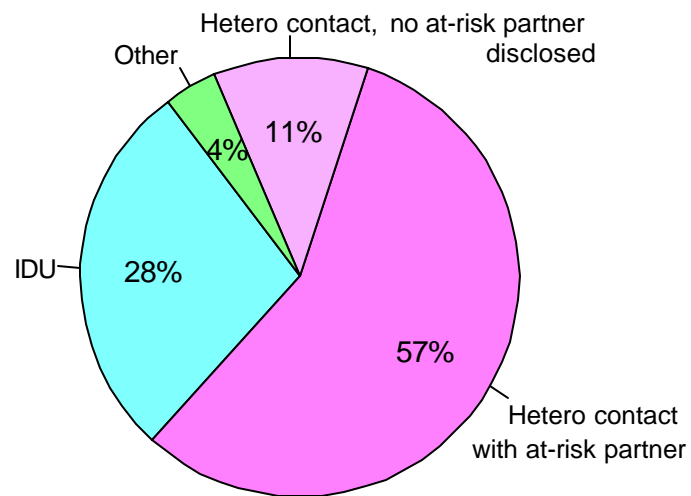
Transmission risk was not disclosed for 3% of people living with diagnosed HIV infection; they were excluded from the above analysis and are not included in Figure 3.

Figure 5: People Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection <sup>1</sup>  
 Mode of Transmission for Males and Females, if Known  
 (See Figure 4 for key to abbreviations)

Males (total=559, 82%)



Females (total=125, 18%)



<sup>1</sup>Includes people living with AIDS and confidential HIV tests reported to the Maine Bureau of Health through 1/2003

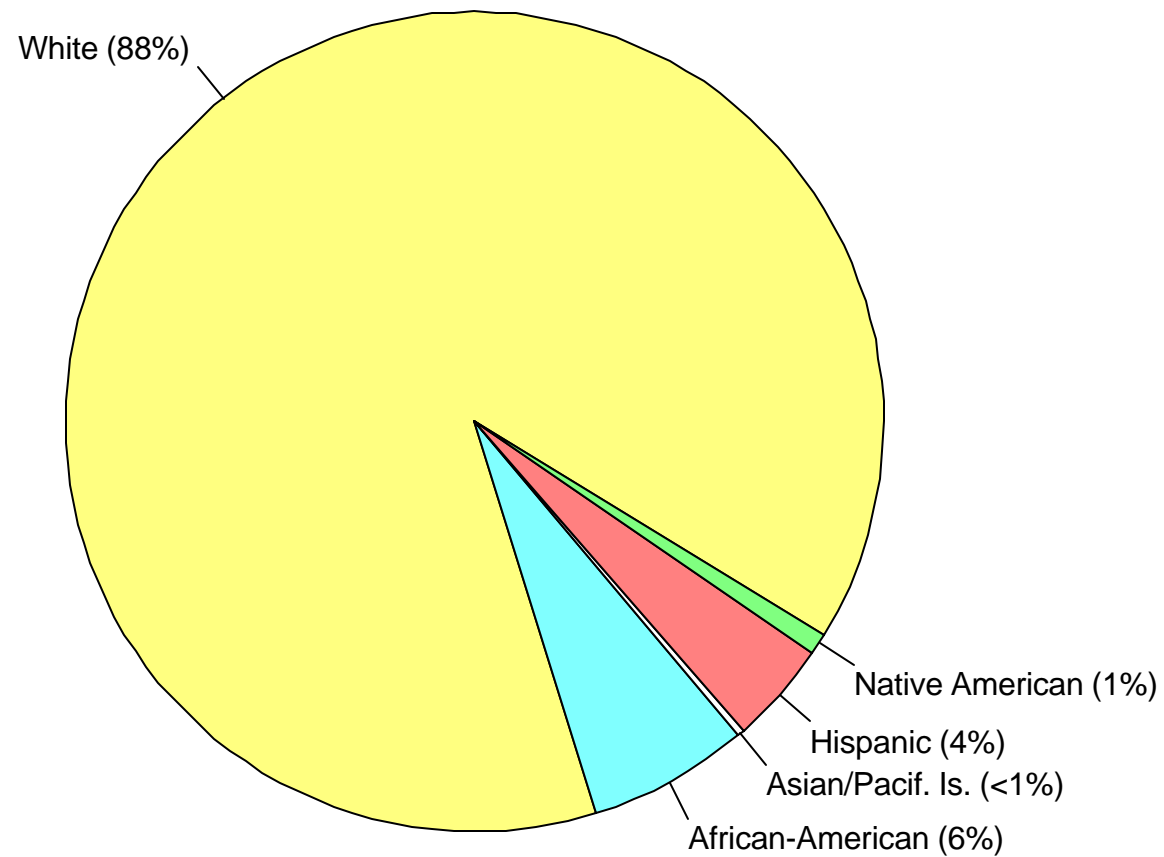
**Figure 5** illustrates separately the risk for males and females living in Maine with diagnosed HIV infection. Females comprise 18% of people living with diagnosed HIV, males comprise 82%.

For males in this category, the primary modes of transmission were same-sex sexual contact, at 62%, and sharing needles during injection drug use, at 17%. Five percent of males had combined MSM and IDU risk. Another 8% disclosed sexual contact with a high-risk female partner and 6% reported heterosexual contact with either low-risk partners or partners of unknown risk status. Three percent of males were infected through either contaminated blood products or as infants born to an HIV -infected mother.

The most frequently reported mode of transmission for females was heterosexual contact. Fifty-seven percent of women living with diagnosed HIV infection disclosed heterosexual contact with an at risk partner. Another 11% reported heterosexual contact with partners who were either low-risk for HIV or of unknown risk status. Twenty-eight percent of women living with diagnosed HIV infection reported sharing needles during injection drug use. Finally, 4% of females were infected through either contaminated blood products or as infants born to an HIV infected mother.

Transmission risk was not disclosed for 3% of both males and females living with diagnosed HIV infection; they were excluded from the above analysis and are not included in Figure 5.

Figure 6 : People Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection <sup>1</sup>  
Race/Ethnicity (total=702)

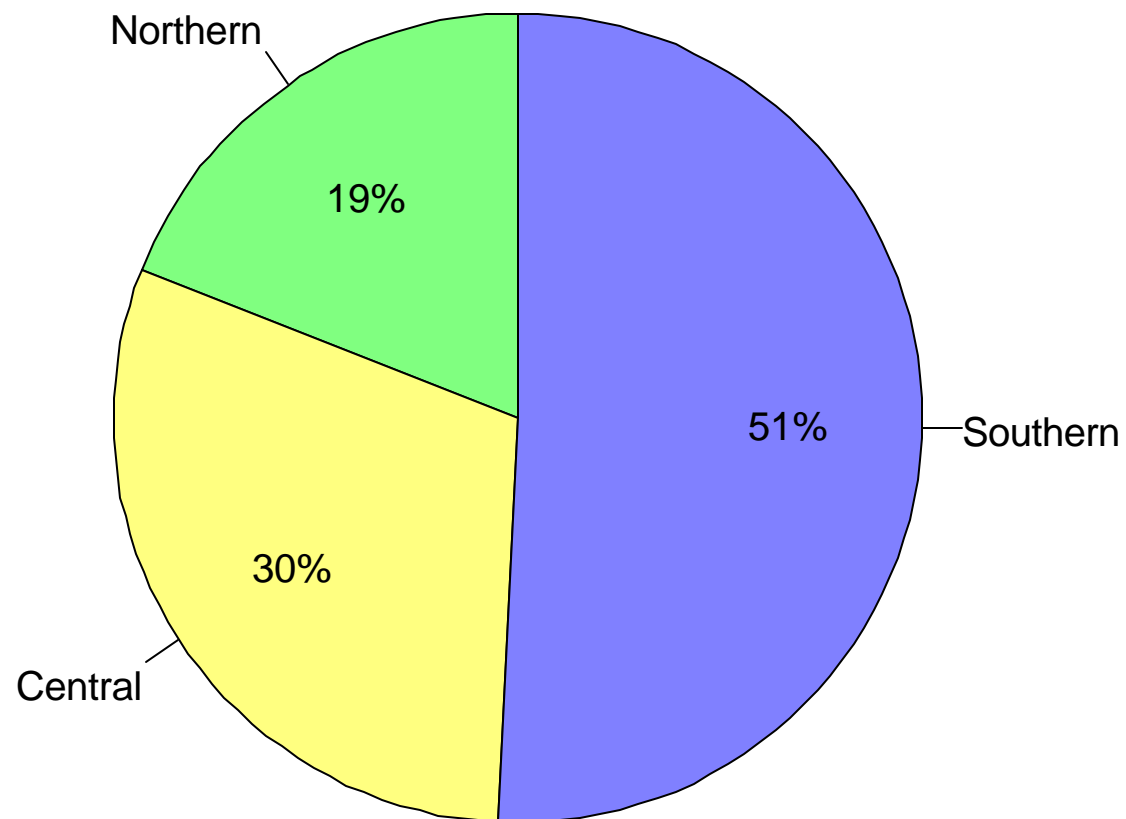


<sup>1</sup>Includes people living with AIDS and confidential HIV tests reported to the Maine Bureau of Health through 1/2003

**Figure 6** shows the race/ethnicity of “People Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection.”

While the non-White and Hispanic population of Maine comprises approximately 3% of the state’s total population (2000 US Census), 12% of people living with diagnosed HIV infection are from racial/ethnic minority groups. These groups include African-Americans, Hispanics, Native Americans, and Asians/Pacific Islanders. It is important to keep in mind that race/ethnicity is often incorrectly classified or under-reported for patients receiving medical services, and those reporting biases may be reflected here.

Figure 7: People Living with Diagnosed HIV Infection <sup>1</sup>  
Region of Residence at Diagnosis of HIV or AIDS (total=699)



<sup>1</sup>Includes people living with AIDS and confidential HIV tests reported to the Maine Bureau of Health through 1/2003

As is seen in **Figure 7**, people living with HIV resided throughout the state at the time of their HIV or AIDS diagnosis, with 51% of “People with Diagnosed HIV Infection” living in Southern Maine (Cumberland and York Counties), 30% in Central Maine (Androscoggin, Franklin, Kennebec, Knox, Lincoln, Oxford, Sagadahoc, Somerset and Waldo Counties), and 18% in Northern Maine (Aroostook, Hancock, Penobscot, Piscataquis and Washington Counties).